

# COMFORT

FOR ALL



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## Comforts Nutshell Story Club:



Wing and Comforts Nutshell Stories

\$0.00 PRIZE STORIES \$100.00

## PRIZE WINNERS FOR JUNE.

J. R. Morris, (nom de plume) 10 E. 14th St., New York, N. Y. First Prize.  
Maj. A. J. Grant, (nom de plume) Castown, Ohio, Second Prize.  
Judge Warren Trultz, Sitka, Alaska, Third Prize.  
Eugene Demar, (nom de plume) Fort Bowie, Arizona, Fourth Prize.  
General W. H. Morris, (nom de plume) 1729 Everett St., Alameda, Cal., Fifth Prize.

## STEEPLE JIM."

WRITTEN FOR COMFORT BY J. R. MILLER.

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OW IT WAS THAT Steeple Jim wandered from the cities of wealth, not a man quite clear—not even to him. But it was nevertheless a fact that on a bright spring morning the good fellow found himself in a town where the things of the earth ready to give up sky-keeping professionals were poor, steeped in poverty.

The was it that after a few days' sojourn, poor Jim found himself high and dry on the borders of penury and despair, and as mode of getting back to his old home, he became a music teacher in a deaf and dumb asylum without a friend save an empty stomach which was fast proving a very uncomfortable companion.

At the time that the young citizen had reached the United States, which included the very edge of the muddy Missouri river, that mad old stream was fast getting the better of his dyke and dam, mounting to the high-water mark of the spout, and the lower shops work had already been suspended, and men with valuable tools, done up in carpet cases, were making their way to higher ground.

"Steeple Jim" sat down upon a car truck and

his senses seemed fascinated by the swift rushing tide, floating here and there the roofs of sheds, rafts and boats broken from their moorings, bedding, stacks of hay buoyed up on bare floors, wood and then the carcass of a cow or sheep thrown into the water, suddenly disappearing the next moment in the churning mud. It was not a pleasing sight, but it was a herald of what was yet to come.

"What's the hurry?" asked with a smile. "Is the river rising?"

"It's the water we want," known, lad?" Well, Ois another of the crowd that had gathered. The dams "bove above Sioux City, and by foive this afternoon ther'll be four feet of water when you be settin' now, sir!"

"There's a chance for a poor fellow to lead a hand!"

"Fraid not, me hearty," responded the Irishman, letting fall the head of his tool bag over his shoulder, "and I'll make hands than hawk now, for we must all knock off while the food's on. An' she's agoin' to be a big wan when she git to it. Howl Mithew! the wan of the nation to be a widow! What a great灾祸! But come wid me! We'll have a good time o'er there. You're out o' place in this bad drink in July, or a mistache in the back o' your neck. Ho! what's that—more news?"

They had sauntered along till such time as they had come upon a prairie office, the windows of a young Westerner stood upon a barrel, announcing important dispatches. The two men caught the last words of the speech, as he read them to his boy, and then turned to each other.

"I climb church steeple for a living."

"Ah, y'do, eh? Will, you'll be a great-grandfather, haint over before 'till mak' the big wan any more worth her salt. And addin' to the Divinity, an' he don't talk the trouble to put steeple on 'emather. You're out o' place in this bad drink in July, or a mistache in the back o' your neck. Ho! what's that—more news?"

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"Ricuse? Ricuse what?" said the big man to one of his fellows, crowded to the fore. "What's the matter, you know?"

"Way, haint ye heard?" said the other in amazement. "There's a little child on a haystack down the river!"

"Yes, a little girl. She's passin' Sioux City now, and they are trying to save her. Her father is on a locomotive keepin' alongside o' the train on the track the way down the river on the other side. They are tryin' to save her, but the poor father has offered five thousand dollars for her rescue."

"Well, I'm glad," started to exclaim something, atteating his sympathy, when the young man on the barrel withered his head from the window, and the murmur hushed. Then the reverent stack rattled out again: "They have failed!"

"Oh, oh!" broke from a hundred shuddering voices.

"The ferrymen were baffled and they hacn't comfinted the speaker. "Four boats well manned just missed her, and one capsized, the gallant sailors saved by the others. The river is running wild. The father of the child

has started on his way down the riverside again on the locomotive. He is almost broken hearted. The whole city turned out as she went by, and the sympathy is deep and heartfelt. The reward for her rescue is raised to ten thousand dollars and Omaha is appealed to to make a last effort!"

A confusion indescribable followed. One of the roughest and ready of the forward ones strayed upon the barry by the young man's side.

"Ho! who'll make one of a party of four with me to go to the rescue?"

"I'll do it—I'll do it!" The wild response was almost unanimous.

"And who will join me in another boat?" cried a friend.

"I'll do it—I'll do it!"

"There's a chance for a poor fellow to lead a hand!"

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the Missouri at Omaha had been abandoned about noon, as it was considered unsafe, so it was with difficulty that the two men, the taller, a giant of his kind, with a coil of wax rope over his shoulder; the younger, like a wiry peacock, a fellow in his prime, of commanding proportions, strength, passed the gauntlet by means of special privileges accorded a U. S. shop workman. By four o'clock, the river had risen six inches, and the two men, four feet, still swelling and gaining in velocity.

"Steeple Jim," ever at home on a pinnacle, as a sailor in the shrouds, had climbed to a high point above the ceiling with a strong glass which had been generously lent them, and shone down the principal events to the Hibernians, who had broken their clay pipes in his chattering, and who had tried to extinguish the incendiary smoke. And with reason; for the scene was terrible beyond description. Every conceivable thing that could save human beings, who had come down the maelstrom, was being hither and thither on the edge of the stream, preparing their boats for the perilous voyage of rescue.

Steeply sweeping the far cliff beyond the bend with his glass, "Steeple Jim" saw a wild, waving of white handkerchiefs and cried down: "Old man! she's comin'! She's comin'!"

A man in a long coat, with a wide-brimmed hat, and a tall man in black, standing on the bank opposite, were looking across the stream, their faces to the west, their eyes to the east, their hearts to the south, their souls to the north.

"Ah, may God save us!" he murmured.

"They are naming the boats!" followed that short wail from above, like an eagle's scream above the tide.

"An' many a widdy thare'll be to-night, if they venture in that hell o' water!" came the trudging answer.

"I see her comin'," cried the watcher again. "She's puffing along into Council Bluffs. That's a tall man in black, in standing on the bank facing the river with folded arms and hands clasped."

"Howly salati! but that's the poor fayther, God's marcy on him," shuddered the big man below, his heart so sick at the thought that he would never see his wife again.

There came a silence—oh, so long, so deep and terrible, that the old man seemed even then to divine a calamity.

"Howly salati! and man!" The voice was born hollow, like the echo of a heart suffering a sudden torture.

"What is it, Iagan?"

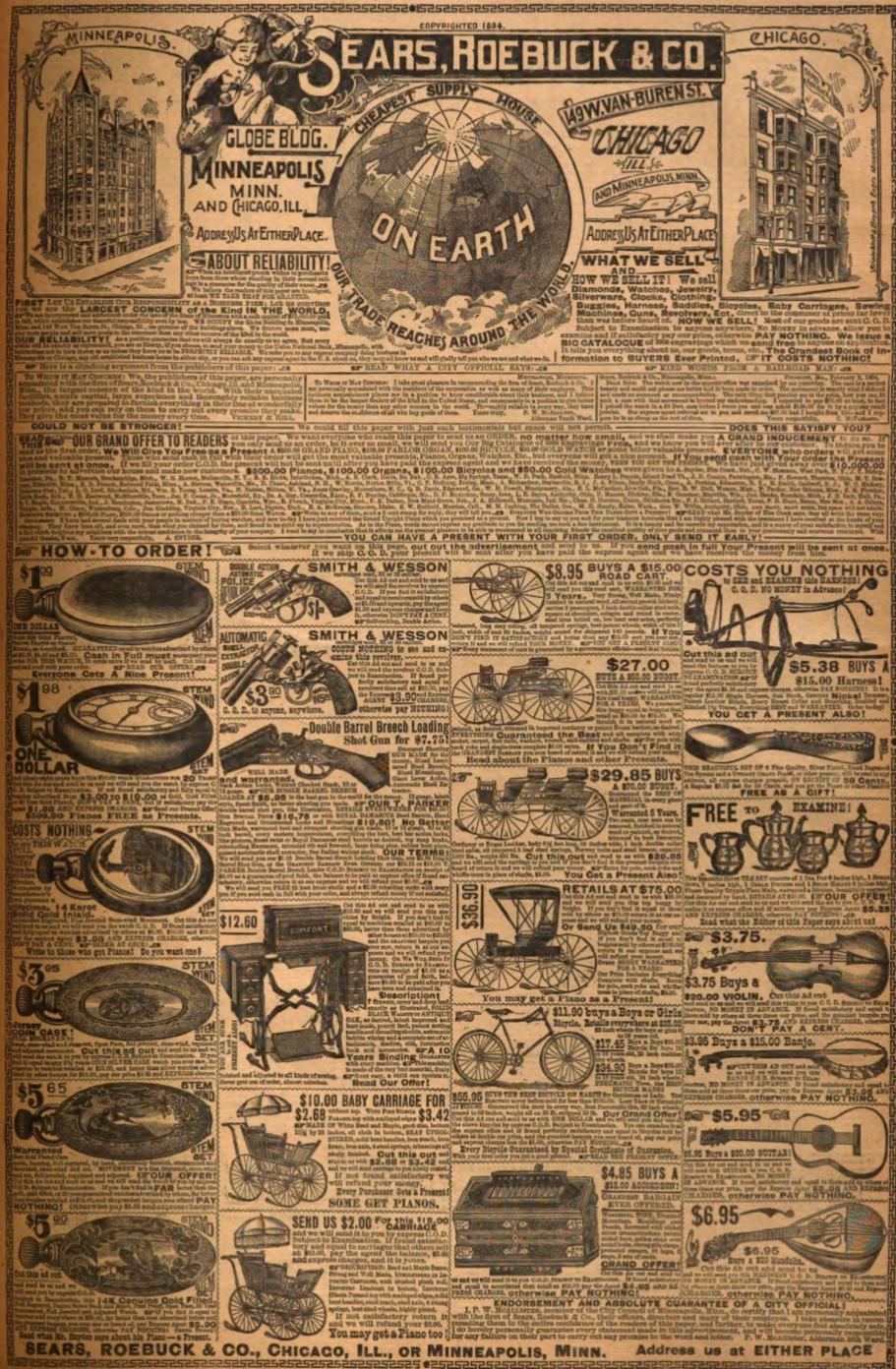
"The fayther! God save her now!" returned the painstak wall. "It's on fire! The haystack is all on fire!"

The big giant uttered a cry and sank to his knees as if shot through the heart. "Great God! my poor fayther! Great God! my poor fayther like the iron bridge he夫en shaken with the tumult of waters. "That's the last blow!"

The boathouse have abandoned the rescue, the watcher called out. "They are leaving the river."

"Ah, it may be God's will after all," rejoined the Irishman. "For what's the gain if



















American Army of Two." One morning the father and mother were sleeping. Suddenly the two girls heard the roar of a gun. From a window near took loads of British soldiers and their horses. Some of them were some of their father's foes. The girls were frightened. What could they do? What must he do, and no time?

Rebecca came to her, and said, "She will say the soldiers are here to kill us. Let us go to the river. We can take this old tin house and we will try and fight them off. Let us go to the river." They went to the river, which had them from view. Rebecca beat the drum as hard as she could. She beat it louder and louder, up to the tune of Yankee Doodle on the old fifth.

The mother, thinking that the island was guarded by one soldier, went to the door. After it was all over the girls returned to the house, and had a good laugh over their adventure.

Rebecca had a great many visitors and made quite a sum of money.

There was also a very interesting person almost up the island.

—MACK FORESTER WADE, Prospect Ave.,

How many of you ever saw a young monkey? They certainly evidently have for one.

He is a small, dark-colored baby, and he needs no little babies. For the first fortnight after his birth he was a perfect baby, nursing, sleeping, and looking about him. The next week he was a most extraordinary specimen. He was so strong and active that he would run about with his baby in her arms and jump over the fence, and then run away again. At the end of the first four weeks he was a perfect monkey.

He is now about six months old, and has lost his tail, and is learning to provide for himself. The mother is still with him, but he is growing, however, and should it meet with an unusual end, his grief is to be pitied.

FREDY LA BLAINE, Grand Prairie,

Stories about animals and birds are always interesting. Here is one:

"One day I went out literally panting the grass and the petals. When the sun set, I was all wet. I layed upon the poor bird but in spite of my efforts, he did not move. Meanwhile his beautiful white mane was standing upright in a most extraordinary manner. First the bird uttered a mournful cry, then the mother of his drying breast; then the bird uttered another mournful cry, then changed her position whenever he did. All the while the bird was standing on one side, now on the other, now on the back, now on the head, now under the chin, now under the ears, now under the same parts that the vulture had just passed, and he continued to perform these distasteful operations for the rest of the day.

At last the bird was dead, and the mother caused the death of my little bird except a tiny feather which was left.

Among other good letters received during the month were some from Abigail J. Davis, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. C. F. Patten, New York; Anna L. Winnie McGrath, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. J. R. Appliance, Mrs. F. G. Tracy, Boston; J. Wood, Wallingford, Conn.; Mrs. C. E. Tamm, Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. W. H. Tamm, Columbus, Texas; describing Texas which have been very fully written up in the columns of the *Illustrated American*.

Zack Creek, Iowa; Hattie Smith, Elkader, Iowa; Jessie Hallwell, Albemarle, La.; Dr. F. New, Tomlinson, Miss.; Mrs. J. Patten, New York; Mrs. M. Weston Green, Boston; C. E. Remond, Amelia La. Winnie McGrath, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. J. R. Appliance, Mrs. F. G. Tracy, Boston; J. Wood, Wallingford, Conn.; Mrs. C. E. Tamm, Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. W. H. Tamm, Columbus, Texas; describing Texas which have been very fully written up in the columns of the *Illustrated American*.

—ARTHUR MINER.

Sand-Pillars and Waterspouts.

CURIOS PHENOMENA WHICH OCCUR ON THE DESERT AND ON THE OCEAN.

WRITTEN FOR COMFORT.

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MONG the moist wind blows, and the sand pillars are the pillars of sand which occur in certain places on the earth. They are frequently observed in northern Africa, in parts of Arabia and Africa, and in the dry and heated surface of the deserts. They are composed and base of vegetable remains, which are not easily decomposed, and in strange forms of pillars, which appear and travel along the ground, growing, flowing, and moving. It is a common sight to see the people who reside in the neighborhood of such desert regions that are of interplanetary origin and speak of the pillars as "the pillars of the earth."

The experienced traveler regards these pillars of sand as a serious menace, and never, least, moves through them without being in constant danger. They may frighten, but they never do any harm. They are not accompanied by either lightning or thunder, and are not to be compared with a common. While journeying through the sand pillars of the desert, a man, named Mr. Merriam of the Department of Agriculture, found himself surrounded by the sand pillars, and became convinced that he was surrounded by a gang seeking a victim. Sometimes, these pillars of sand will cover an area of several hundred square feet, and will rise to a height of twenty feet at a great distance. Showers of sand from the African Sahara frequently sweep over the desert, and the sand is so fine and so dry that it is difficult to see far enough to grade in opposite directions. Vents far removed from the sand pillars are often covered with sand, and the sand pillars are often covered with sand.

These phenomena never most often in dry and dusty weather. A spot of ground becomes excessively hot, and the sand pillars are formed. These formations at times of the atmosphere from all sides, and the sand pillars are formed. The sand pillars are visible in the sand and dust raised in the air. In other words, the sand pillars are formed by the sand which there is a powerful up-drawn through the sand pillars.

These pillars are not strong enough to break the sand along, but at the center of the dust pillar there is heard a rushing and

roaring sound, and light objects are carried upward by the sand pillars.

Capt. Mary, the celebrated authority, speaks of the sand pillars as being "the pillars of the Washington side of the Potomac River. It carried dust and sand, and the sand pillars were visible across the river." The little storm actually passed across the Potomac, raising from the river bed a column of sand which was visible across the river.

What is the cause of the sand pillars? Such a phenomenon is the appearance of a whirlwind. Such a whirlwind is formed on a small scale, the law that governs it is the same as that which governs the whirlwind.

Viewed in this way, it affords valuable suggestions to the mind.

The waterspout familiar to mariners is simply a whirlwind, which carries water along with it, and uplifts the water in a manner precisely to be described in the case of the sand pillars.

The waterspout is a most extraordinary phenomenon of nature. The popular idea of the waterspout is that it is a column of water. Such is not in fact the case. The waterspout is a column of air, which is sometimes a column of water, but the rest of it is of air.

The waterspout is a familiar type of physical geography at a schoolboy's command. The waterspout is a column of air, which is sometimes a column of water, but the rest of it is of air.

The waterspout has a whirling motion, just like the tornado on land. It is a violent indicator. If it has a violent motion as it is boiling, so that the largest ships might be destroyed by coming into contact with it, the deep.

Unfortunately, there are few data on record concerning the waterspout, and the number of such an encounter. Many vessels have doubtless been lost in the waterspout, but the records do not tell the tail. A waterspout may move at a rate of ten miles per hour, but usually it travels at a rate of rather more than a mile an hour, or at the pace of an express train.

Waterspouts are easily measured with a tape measure, with many of them are small, height of 27,000 feet.

The male column is vapor, part of it consists of water, and the female column is vapor, sometimes a palpable plume of that of a thermometer.

As is well known, waterspouts are often the harbinger of a gale, and when the waterspouts have advanced upon the land, he who is in the open sea is in great danger.

Waterspouts are believed to be an eddy in the atmosphere—in other words, a revolving column of air, which is the cause of the whirlwind driven outward by centrifugal force. A vacuum is formed below rushing up to fill it. Of course, however, this is not in fact the case, but it is consistent with physical laws, it could not ascend more than 27,000 feet, if it was for that reason.

It is the cause of the whirlwind, which is the cause of the waterspout. This is the practice on shipboard.

As is well known, waterspouts are often the harbinger of a gale, and when the waterspouts have advanced upon the land, he who is in the open sea is in great danger.

Waterspouts are not unusually very much afraid of the sun, and when the sun is bright, they are driven outward by centrifugal force. A vacuum is formed below rushing up to fill it. Of course, however, this is not in fact the case, but it is consistent with physical laws, it could not ascend more than 27,000 feet, if it was for that reason.

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